

**Periodontal muscle training can strength your teeth****Nima Sabzchamanara**

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Previous research on periodontal structure and function has shown a significant relationship between periodontal tissue and teeth. This study assessed dentist's beliefs about the relative efficacy of the health of periodontal tissue. A total of 505 patients in general practice were asked to respond to a list of 25 obligatory nourishment for a child while going to have the first teeth, for its effectiveness in dealing with patient's periodontal health especially including chewing hard food; they were also asked to select the 3 most effective nutrition for periodontal tissue. The indices of patient perceived importance of the periodontal health were derived and each were compared with actual effectiveness as determined from a sample of 250 patients. Although the majority of patient rated 18 of 25 nutrition as being very effective, there was no significant association between patient perceived nourishment effectiveness and actual effectiveness. The implications for patient training are discussed.

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**The effect of metal surface treatment before reporelainization for ceramic repair after adhesive fracture of ceramo-metallic restoration.****Suhayla Reda Albanai**

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**Aim:**

1) **Testing of bond strength:** (Using a universal testing machine) to investigate the effect of metal surface treatment (sandblasting, grinding and grinding followed by sandblasting) before reporelainization of the bare metal on the bond strength.

2) **Metallographic microscopic study :** ( using metallographical microscope) to give some light on the mechanism of metal ceramic bonding.

**Material and Methods:** Two non-precious dental casting alloys, a nickel-chromium and a cobalt-chromium alloys, and one type of dental ceramic, were commonly used were used. A total of 80 rod shaped metallic samples, 40 samples for each alloy, were used for bond strength measurements and for metallographic study.

**Results:** Bond strength evaluation test: Co-Cr alloy exhibited the highest mean bonding value followed by Ni-Cr. For Ni-Cr alloy the highest mean bond strength was obtained when the bare metal was treated with sandblasting. For Co-Cr alloy, the highest mean bond strength was obtained when the bare metal was treated with sandblasting and when it was treated with grinding with P120D silicon carbide emery paper.

**CONCLUSIONS:** 1) It is possible to repair the metal/porcelain restoration interface after adhesive fracture 2) Direct reporelainization (without metal surface treatment) on the bare metal also gives adequate bond strength.3) Sandblasting increases the bond strength of metal/porcelain interface for both the investigated alloys, namely Ni-Cr and Co-Cr.4) The cobalt-chromium alloy shows better bond strength with sandblasting than the nickel-chromium alloy.5) Grinding procedure should not be used as a metal surface treatment before reporelainization because it lowers the bond strength in case of base metal alloys.

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